

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896. If our friends scho favor us with manuscripts fi

hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

ation setal to have rejected articles returned,

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phess and New York Associated Phess is at 21 to 22 Ann street. All information and dotte ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

New York.

With the passage of the Greater New York bill the doubts of its wisdom which attended it while in the Legislature can come to an end, like the open asperitles with which it was opposed. Don't worry over what is settled. The New York metropolis will appear officially on the maps for what it is, the second city in point of population in the civilized world.

It remains to devise a form of government which shall be worthy of New York as it is to be. When that is obtained, and we have no doubt that it will be obtained eventually, we are confident that the publie directly concerned will look upon it with substantial unanimity as a great and beneficial achievement.

Here's to New York!

Men for the Navy.

Secretary HERBERT gives the best possible reasons for making the 1,000 additional men provided for in the Navy bill available as soon as it becomes law, instead of waiting for July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year.

The three battle ships, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas, will be ready for crews by June 1, and their complements of enlisted men alone, if we have the correct figures. are 424, 424, and 862, respectively. The existing supply of men is nearly or quite exhausted, and, at all events, it is safe to say that the 1,000 additional will all be required for these ships alone. Besides, the spring is considered a much better time for getting men than the summer, as last year's experience showed. The bill should therefore be amended to conform with the Secretary's wish.

Great Britain's increase in officers and men within the last four years has been 17,850; that of France, 8,615; of Germany, 4,357; of Italy, 3,521. Germany's naval strength in ships may very well be compared with ours, but her personnel, including officers and men, is 21,487, while ours, includshe has a conscription system in vogue, which allows assignments to navy as well as army duty, and hence has more men available for the former; but she assigns to her navy as many of the conscripts as are needed, whereas we are compelled to calculate on having enough only for those in actual service, and sometimes put vessels out of commission in order to get their crews for new ones that must be tried,

This fact is at the basis of the proposal to authorize the Navy Department to enlist, in case of exigency, the naval militia and other volunteers for use on the reserve ships, and also on the auxillary cruisers. And this, too, is the basts of the movement for organizing another body, to be called the Naval Reserve, composed of seafaring men and others whose occupations are concerned with ships and their machinery.

But just now the additional men provided for in the pending bill will furnish great relief, and the House should consent to make this addition available at once.

Foreign Newspapers on Cuba

Some interest has been taken recently in the Cuban question by a number of our contemporaries in European countries.

The leading papers of England have spoken of it most discreetly and cautiously, as he consent to run as a candidate for a third if unwilling to offend the Americans by term, the pretended support of the Adminisany utterance that might be disagreeable | tration counts for nothing. to us, and at the same time as if desirous of recognizing fully the claims of Spain is not having a fair chance so long as there upon Cuba. Our British contempora- is attached to him a string which, pulled ries have their hands full with British affairs, foreign and domestic; and we have not seen in any one of them any important article upon the severe and sanguinary struggle between Spain and her colony in dent with such phrases as this in the

the West Indies. Our French contemporaries are very nearly oblivious of the existence of the war in Cuba. French domestic politics and French foreign relations, the Egyptian and other African questions, are naturally regarded by them as of vastly greater and itary rulers sink into insignificance." more immediate interest than a rebellion in a Spanish colony. In the Paris papers of the past few months we have frequently seen expressions of an unusually friendly sentiment toward Spain, and of a desire that | takes himself out of their way and pershe might speedily effect a settlement of her colonial troubles. Some references to Gen. WEYLER's harsh policy toward the Cubans have been printed in Paris.

Our German contemporaries pay some attention to Cuban-American matters, and several of them speak thereupon in a manner that gives proof of their good judgment and impartiality. The Nord Deutscher Zeitung entertains the opinion that WEYLER | reads that the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE. cannot fulfil his promise to suppress the a distant relative of the ADAMS family, and Cuban rebellion, but, at the same time, urges Spain to resist any interference from the United States, and to tell the Americans to mind their own business. The Vossische district, in the Fifty-fourth Congress, says Zeitung believes that Spain may find it he won't go there any more. The news is necessary to tolerate even the American especially saddening at a time when the recognition of Cuban belligerency, as she could not make war against the United States; but Spain, it says, would be justified in making a protest against such recognijudgment that the Madrid Cabiprudence in dealing with the policy which is agriculture in the Shall-I-Go-Naked disthe American Congress desires to enforce in the case of Cuba. The Berliner Post is appre- hope and soluce goes out of business? The its claim of coordinate authority had been hensive lest the Cuban war may yet be the | prospect is gloomy, and the ruralists in the cause of a crisis in the kingdom of Spain. Old Colony Club are already saving the haydangerous to the Spanish Government; and it is desirous, for the sake of Spain, that | fact, no prodent tiller of the soil in the good relations may yet be maintained be. Plymouth Plantations will dare to eat anytween Washington and Madrid. We do thing stronger than navy plug until he not know that there has been any unreason- | hears that the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, able utterance upon the subject of Cuba in a distant relative of the ADAMS family, any German paper

dealt with the Cuban question. The ex- of Government tomato seeds. pressions of the Journal de St. Petersbourg (official) are mainly explanatory, and are of very slight importance, but it holds that | the business and bosom of Mr. Monse, is the American Government ought not to continents within the bounds of the truest recognize the belligerent rights of the truth when it says that he "is in receipt of Cuban insurgents. The Novosts believes | a large number of letters and telegramsthat the Americans favor the Cuban rebel- many of them marked 'Paid'-expressing lion because they seck for an enlargement of their territory, and it dislikes, while we must say it misunderstands, the conduct of this Government toward Spain. Yet Bpain's cause is lost," says the Novosti, "for she is dealing, not with Cuba, but

vention between Spain and the Cuban insurgents is inadmissible, as it would be the internal policy of the Spanish Government. The utterances of our Russian contemporaries are all the more deserving of consideration, in that they may be regarded as semi-official. We do not know of any one of them that has not a friendly disposiion toward this country.

While our Spanish contemporaries of all parties uphold the flag of Spain in Cuba, it is pleasing to say that a number of them, in dealing with the subject, refrain from intemperate language.

In Europe at large the Cuban question is in so far as the United States may be concerned in it, or may, in some manner, become involved in it.

We recently noticed in an English publieation, the Naval and Military Record, some observations relative to Spanish threats against this country, from which we take a few sentences:

"War between America and Spain could have but one result. It would be an energetic, self reliant race against the proud but frivotous Sismiard. If the United States determine that Cula small be independent, the independence of Cuba is assured. If the forces which Spain has thrown into the island are unequal to the task of repressing the revolutionary movement, we may be sure they would be quickly driven out were an army of the United States landed there in aid of the rebels. America has ships enough to prevent help from reaching the Spanish soldiers in Cuba. Is would be well, therefore, for the Spanish Government to come to terms as speedily as possible

with the American republic." This opinion of the Naval and Military Record is the only opinion upon which our contemporaries in all the countries of Europe seem to be in agreement, so far as Cuba is

A Warning to "Administration" Candidates.

The Hon. BILLY RUSSELL of Massachuthe Democratic nomination. For one good thing, he stands on a sound money plat- bump noses, would not the millions of teleform that is absolutely solid and square. It grams and letters make Mr. Monse reconis a healthy ambition that makes any newcomer, young or old, enter this year's race. The Hon. BILLY is fair, but neither fat nor forty; yet we believe that the young man ought to have a chance.

There is already an attempt, more or less successful, to create in the public mind the impression that Mr. Russell of Massachusetts is the peculiar and deliberately chosen favorite of the CLEVELAND Administration. The Massachusetts platform, nonsensical in some parts, disgracefully eulogistic of ing marines, is only 13,480. It is true that | the President in others, and of not much value as a political document anywhere except in its gold plank, seems to have been framed with a special view to encouraging this idea. Taken in connection with other circumstances attending Mr. RUSSELL'S sudden leap on to the track, it is apparently designed to persuade people that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, having renounced third-term ambition, and perhaps having consulted with WHITNEY, DAN LAMONT, and a few choice spirits, has pitched upon the ex-Mayor of Cambridge as the preferred recipient of such help as the prestige of the White House and the favor of Federal patronage can render in the contest preliminary to Chicago.

A little while ago it was poor CARLISLE. Then it was OLNEY, to the joy of GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS and the anti-BILLY faction

in the Bay State.

Now it is Bully himself. To all of these gentlemen and to all others who may now or at any future time felicitate themselves upon the sunshine of Administrative favor, or nurse illusive expectations founded upon the supposed friendliness of the White House, we give notice that until the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND has published a letter distinctly declaring that he is opposed to third terms on princlple, and that under no circumstances would

The youthful statesman from Ca from Washington, may yank him out of sight as an Administration candidate at any time without a moment's notice. He and his friends may slobber over the Presiplatform: "Never in any epoch of our country's history has the Executive chair been filled with a broader-minded statesman than GROVER CLEVELAND." They may inform the President, with juvenile enthusiasm, that "in his presence all hered-They may crawl all around him, morning and night, knocking their foreheads against the dust at his feet; and, all the same, he is the principal obstacle in their way until he forms the duty which he owes to the Democratic party.

He Shall Not Go! No lover of what is good, great, promient, promising, philanthropic, and polished can deny the existence of a moist tendency on the part of his lachrymal ducts when he the present industrious and syrup-lipped representative of the Twelfth Massachusetts, better known as the Shall-I-Go-Naked, mail bags are once more full of Government seeds. To be sure, Mr. Mouse will disseminate his full quota this fall, and he may be the medium of securing for Puddle Dock The Neucate Nachrichten gives and Hen Farms and the rest of his severely agricultural district the quotas of Congressought to manifest the greatest men from more urban regions. But what trict to do after March 4, 1897, if the chief seed innate in their luxuriant locks. In has rescinded himself, and has patrioti-We are interested in the language of those | cally consented to become once more the of our Russian contemporaries which have genius of agriculture and the spendthrift

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Journal, a newspaper imminently near to regret at his proposed retirement from publiclife." "A large number" is too cold a phrase. Would the Boston Journal call the sands on the seashore, or the wheels in a President FAURE cannot dissolve Parlia-Populist's head, or the mathematical calculations of the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROS-

ward Spain, and says that American inter- always will have a majority of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, "a large number " Be just and fear not. No men nothing less than external interference with in the United States who can write, and in a congress for revision on the ground many of Mr. Morse's A. P. A. admirers who can't, have failed to assure him of their resolve that he shall continue to be as useful and as protuberant in public life as he has

been for many a happy year. The Hon, ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, M. C., & distant relative of the ADAMS family, is "a great reader," and it is natural that he should be willing to give his days and nights to the task of perusing the certificates, recommendations, congratulations, and remonstrances which he is now receiving in mountains from all Massachusetts. looked upon as inconsequential, excepting | But he is a little surprised. Has he had any intention of getting out of public life? Is he not willing to serve his country still ! They say ELIJAH Monse doesn't want to come back to Congress," said the Hon. JOSEPH HEXRY WALKER to the Hon-THOMAS BRACKETT REED. "Humph!" answered the Speaker, that is, the President that may be, "I rather guess, Joe, it'll be a case of re-Morse!"

As Mr. Morse has always been anxious to shame the Lord of Lies, let the truth be told. He comes from Canton, Mass. The Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY comes from Canton, O. "Mr. McKinley is a fine-appearin' man," observes Mr. Mosss, "but if the country wants a real old Canton statesman-" And the Canton Cornet Band plays "Hail to the Chief !"

Mr. Mouse is a tolerant and frequent thinker, and therefore beloved of the tolerant, frequent, quiet, and learned organization called the A. P. A., a powerful coucern in Massachusetts, that home of liberslity. Would it be retiring from public life if Mr. Morse should listen to the voices of these tolerant and frequent thinkers and be induced to become the next Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts? And if the tolerant and quiet and liberal etts is in the field as an avowed aspirant for thinkers should be thrown down with a whack which would make Ann and Cod sider and consent to go back to Congress ?

> The Constitutional Crisis in France The Opportunists, who preponderate in the French Senate and hold that a Ministry is as much accountable to that body as it is to the Chamber of Deputies, have at last mustered courage enough to act upon their convictions, and have undertaken to drive Premier Bounggots from office by the simple process of withholding supplies. By a vote of 171 to 90 they refused on Tuesday to make the appropriation needed to main tain the French troops in Madagascar until a Ministry should be appointed which would command the Senate's confidence. Thus driven to the wall, M. Bourgeois could do nothing but resign. No successor has yet been named, nor will one be until the Chamber of Deputies, which has been summoned to meet to-day, has shown how it regards the pretensions of the Senate to coordinate authority. Obviously, it is no ordinary Ministerial

> crisis, but a constitutional crisis likely to have far-reaching consequences which the action of the Senate has provoked. Should circumstances it was the duty of M. Bounvote confidence in a Ministry known to be acceptable to the Senate, the crisis would only be postponed, for although the explicit provisions of the present French Constitution would thus be declared binding in theory, they would prove in the future, as they have proved in the past, unworkable in practice. No man can serve two masters, and no Ministry can long remain responsible to two Chambers, the composition of which may be, and usually is, quite different. In the popular branch of the French Legislature the Radicals have for some time had a majority, but they form only a weak minority in the Senate; nor in this respect is their position likely to be ponents of M. BOURGEOIS in the Chamber would gladly see him overthrown, they have probably too much esprit de corps to cooperate with the Senate at this juncture. Consequently, what we may expect to see is a deadlock in the French legislative machinery, the Senators maintaining that a Ministry must be accountable to both Chambers, while the Deputies insist that it shall be accountable to their Chamber only.

In this contest the Senate undoubtedly has on its side the text of the organic law. but the Chamber of Deputies can appeal to custom and to common sense. The Constitution of 1875 unquestionably does prescribe that Ministers shall be accountable to both branches of the legislature; and this dual responsibility is not the outcome of accident or ambiguity, but was deliberately contrived by the Monarchists who dominated the Versailles assembly. They took precautions, which they hoped would prove effective, to give themselves unshakable ascendancy in the Senate, so that if they should ever lose control of the Chamber of Deputies they might throw the whole machinery of republican government out of gear. The plan failed, however, be cause by the time GAMBETTA and his friends were able to force Marshal Mac-Manon to resign the Presidency, the Monarchists in the Senate had become too weak to play the obstructionist part arranged for them. From that date, until the recent sharp collision caused by the method of investigating the Southern Railway scandal, any serious friction between the two Chambers was averted, either by compromise, or by eventual sub mission on the Senate's part, or by a show of deference to its wishes through the inclusion of influential Senators in a Ministry. Until Tuesday of this week it was generally supposed that the Senate had once more submitted to be thrust aside, and that thus definitely renounced. For, when M. Bot R-GEOIS declined to resign, notwithstanding the vote of want of confidence which was passed some weeks ago, the Senate refrained from proclaiming an Intention of refusing

to vote appropriations. It is evident that, in one way or another, the money needed by the Ministry to maintain the French troops in Madagascar must be got; but when we come to the question of method we must recognize that the Senate, under the Constitution devised by the Monarchists in 1875, occupies a very strong position. Undoubtedly, M. Boungsois would like to dissolve Parliament and apceal to the constituencies on the issue whether Ministers should not be solely accountable to the people's direct representatives. Should such an appeal be successful, the demand for a revision of the Constitution on lines adverse to the Senate's pretensions could no longer be withstood. But ment and order a new election without the consent of the Senate. Neither can the two

sanctioned by each Chamber voting separately. At the present conjuncture the Senate would probably decline to take part that there was no proof of popular discontent with the existing Constitution.

For the moment the legislative machinery of France has been brought to a standstill, and students of constitutional law will watch with interest the measures taken to set it again in motion. One thing is evident, that sooner or later, and in practice if not in theory, the French Constitution must be changed. The Presidential type of Government is workable because under it the Ministers are responsible to the head of the State alone. A parliamentary type is workable because under it the Ministers are responsible only to the popular branch of the legislature. But the scheme framed for France in 1875 is not permanently workable, because under it the Ministers are made accountable to two Chambers, which may be very differently constituted and antagonistic to each other.

The Burden Jewels.

The circumstances of the robbery of the BURDEN jewels last December indicated very plainly that it must have been com mitted by persons familiar with the house and the habits of the household; and there fore the arrest of three of the servants of Mr. BURDEN is a not unexpected consequence of the long hunt after the thieves.

Mrs. BURDEN seems to have been unusually careless about her jewels, and, of course, such negligence on the part of their mistress never goes unobserved by the servants of a household. It is their business to inform themselves about matters of that kind and to study the temperaments and conse quent requirements of their employers. If a lady is disposed to be forgetful about locking her jewel safe, her thoughtlessness may induce a faithful servant to supply the deflciency by keeping the more careful watch over the treasures. But she also puts temptations before servants to which it is not surprising 'hat some of them are weak enough or vicious enough to yield. It is rather remarkable how few of them are tempted to take advantage of their many opportunities for theft. In every considerable household the servants are surrounded by portable articles of value. They under stand the ways of all the members of the family, and are themselves frequently free from observation, yet the instances of stealing by them are few, and when they occur the thefts are usually petty. A grave robbery like that of the BURDEN jewels is so extraordinary that it becomes a famous crime, although the chances and temptations to steal such articles are, to some extent, before thousands of domestic servants

constantly. Mistresses of households are always complaining of servants. The defects of their servants are a standing subject of conversation with them, and from time immemorial plans for remedying the real or supposed evil have been discussed. But here is a merit that must be set to the credit of servants as a body, and which more than offsets a multitude of minor shortcomings. They are usually honest. They are not thieves. They can be trusted with the Chamber of Deputies assert that in the the possessions of their employers without fear. Suppose it were otherwise, gentle ggots to resign, and should it proceed to critics of your servants; suppose that honesty was as rare among them as is the high perfection in other qualities for which you seek so vainly, what would be the consequence? Society would go to pieces.

Mr. BURDEN's experience with his servants was extraordinary, but their temptations to dishonesty seem to have been much more than usually great.

Goff.

The formal phrase "learned Judge" which courtesy required the members of the Court of Appeals to apply to Recorder John W. GOFF in their judgment reversing the conviction of MARIA BARBERI, invests the improved speedily. But although the opwith bitter irony. Rarely, if ever, has the highest appellate tribunal of our State held in review a case where the acts of the trial judge disclosed such ignorance of law and bias in the magistrate who conducted it.

The circumstances of the case of MARIA

BARRERI indicated a lack of the premedi-

tation necessary to the crime of murder in the first degree. Instead of withdrawing this grade of the offence from the consideration of the jury or of so defining the different degrees that the jury would be guided to a correct conclusion, GOFF virtually directed a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Moreover, he argued the case against the woman throughout the trial and displayed vindictiveness and viclous delight in the operation. In passing sentence he kept the sick prisoner standing before him for half an hour while he made a noisy speech, adorned with hideous gestures and grimaces, telling the poor creature how richly she deserved death and how useless would be an attempt to avoid it. The detailed account of his sneers and bullying, and his disregard of facts and law, is a disgraceful story over which no citizen proud of New York can linger. Reversals of judgments because of differing opinions as to law points are common, and no judge feels aggrieved when his brother judges do not take his view. But the action of the Court of Appeals regarding GOFF is not merely a reversal, but a condemnation. It constitutes the most serious reflection, short of an accusation of actual corruption, that could be made upon his character as a magistrate; and it puts out of his reach forever the performance of any any other deed so appropriate as would be

the resignation of his office. Here the irony of the situation is clear. The idea of GOFF resigning! He is loftily looking down at this moment on the Court of Appeals and pitying it, and thinking how the people will chastise it some day for not acknowledging his greatness. "Oh, you know, it wouldn't do for me to criticise the Court of Appeals," he said mockingly, to the reporters who came to in terview him. So daily in the General Sessions he bangs his gavel and makes orations to the court room sitters. So he holds his ears and mouth agape to the vile perjuries of BARBARA AUB and bullyrage frightened Italian women. So each week, as far as possible, the higher courts repair and re-

buke his deeds. Such is the punishment the people must endure for twelve years more for having taken one of their chief officers from the Bandar log. But all things have their compensations, and we doubt, after all, whether Goff is more of a punishment

Our esteemed Monroe county contemporary, the Rochester Post-Express, appeals to Governor Monros to veto the bill "taxing bicyclists in Monroe county a dollar a year for the purpose of raising a fund for the construction of biercie paths throughout the with America." The Novce Prengg, which is not very well informed in the case, also disapproves of the American attitude to.

WILLIAM McKinier has, must have, and Constitution unless such a step has been it. That cannot be. How could it have

got through the Legislature if the bleyelists

political organization than the bicyclists, short of the Democratic or Republican parties, we do not know it. A few weeks ago they beat the bleyele brake resolutions in the Common Council of New York city, and last week they carried the Armstrong Baggage bill, requiring the railroads to carry bicycles free. This Monroe county bill must be all right.

CLEVELAND concerning SHARFSPEARE "Everything that tends to keep alive the memory of SHARKERMARE and preserve a proper appreciation of his work, challenges my earness interest and ap-

provat." SHARESPEARE to CLEVELAND: "For this relief much thanks!"

A grea: many people think that McKin-LEY will be nominated by the Republicans at St. Louis, and a great many think that the Dem-ocrats will declare for free silver at Chicago. On the other hand, there is individual opinion of the shrewdest against both of these expectations; the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, for example, believing that McKINLEY will not be nominated, and the Hon. CALVIN S. BRICE believing that the Democrats will not declare for free silver. Upon questions affecting their respective parties, we imagine that, nine times out of ten, it is safe to bet on PLATT or BRICK.

It is profoundly interesting if, and it may be true that, the Hon. HANK DOAK of Nashville says that "the anti-third-term idea is a sentimental plece of nonsense." The Memphis Com-mercial Appeal somewhat rashly and with an unnecessary amount of satire, confutes the remarks attributed to the Hon. HANK DOAK. Those persons, however, who know Mr. DOAR's reputation for soundness of judgment and lucidity of thought will not believe that he ever made the assertion ascribed to him. Statesmen of his rank do not go off at half cock.

Your Uncle THOMAS COLLIER P. is a boss boss. We doubt if there has ever been the beat of him in the Empire State, a community unequalled for political independence and discrimination in the Union.

Back in war times, the people willing to sacrifice the triumph of the Union cause in order to stop the war and make peace were known as Copperheads. Their spirit is now manifested in the highly moral efforts to establish a permanent Board of Arbitration between England and America, at a moment when England persists in flaunting a cause of war in the face of the United States.

The Pulpit Fraud.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no telling how far the laws of expediency and the grim duty of "suffering fools gladly" is going to dominate the civil and religious judgment of New York. I beg only to offer most respectful congratulations to The Sex on the undimmed lustre of its shining in the matter of the late pitiable pulpit plagiarism, and especially on its more pitiable defences. UNEQUIVOCAL. ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 21.

For Cuba in Earnest,

To the Epiton or Tok Sus-Sir: The action of the Congress of the United States in passing these Cuban resolutions must be very gratifying to any true minded citizen of the United States, and a great deal of credit should be given to those senators and Representatives who voted for the resolutions, also the

sentatives who voted for the resolutions, also the newspapers throughout the country who advocated freedom for vibe.

I sincerely trust that ere long we shall hear of the Cuban flav floating over the city of Havana, and violory for the Cuban S.

American history, from the beginning of the Revolution to the present day is my tavorite study and idea, and, when I studied it in the public schools. I was proud to think that I was born in the United States. I am a member of the National Guard of New York; in the event of a war with spain would no doubt have as much to lose on the average citizen; but, nevertheless, should it become necessary. I would be withing to give whatever I possess to help in enforcing the resolutions of our representatives in Congress, especially when it it for a cause which is both humans and noble. congress, especially when it it for a cause which is both humains and noble.

I am glind to hear that the United States has done something for Cuba in the resolutions lately passed, but it has not done enough. The Six has said what more it can do, let our President and our people and the country do the rest.

W. B.

Kicks at the Raines Bill.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sire. Have we reached that point in our civilization where a Legislature is called upon to regulate eating and drinking? It would be logical enough for it to enact laws It would be logical enough for it to enact laws in the interest of health, or for a Prohibitionist Legislature to pass a law stopping entreit the sale of liquor, and it would be constitutional, for a law interesting the sale of liquor, and it would not be constitutional, for a law which could never withstand the test of men the power to decide not only who shall drink, but how the elect is to avail himself of the privilege. NEW YORK, April 21.

Overcome Through Diplomacy.

From the Detroit Iver Press. The young man was bringing to bear all his lim-ted attainments as a contertionist in his efforts to see around the tall, wide hat worn by the sweet girl in front of bire. The young woman whom he was accompanying

sa v him and pitted him.

Then a knowing smile passed over her face and she leaned over and whispered loudly enough for "What a lovely hat that girl in front of you has

He looked flerce, but said nothing, and the owner

of the hat stared straight ahead with a pleased ex-"What a pity it is," the young woman with the knowing look resumed, "that she doesn't know it

lan't on straight. The girl in front made a convulsive grab and shifted the hat to one side. Then it didn't feel right, and she shoved it away over on the other only to hear in the commiscrating stage whis-

"Poor thing! She'll never get it straight now!" It was too much. The girl in front reached up with a resolute hand, undid the hat, and laid it in her lap, while the young man cast a glance at his on which was eloquent with undying admiration and eternal gratitude.

An Editor Grandly Spuras Office,

"No, kind but deluded friends, the mission of the hireling who holds the plow handles of this paper is to keen the fires burning on the attars of liberty and the beacon lights blaring on the shores of time at \$1.50 a blaze, invariably in advance. He does not hunger and thirst after official life. He did think nce he would like to go to the Legislature, but he has grown in grace since then and purged his system of that unholy desire. Since then he has not yearned a single yearn or hankered a hank after political di-

The Call on McKinley to Speak. From the Indianapolis Journal. No: the Ohio money platform will not do. The

period when facing both ways would pass in platforms has passed away.

Necessary Precaution From the Chicago Record,

"Do the Pfikentons really take that dreadful young ter of theirs to church !" Yea every Sunday." Well, they must have put barbed wire around Perseverance.

for more than an hour," complained the elephant. "Well," said the monkey, "I wouldn't despair. I'd just keep on sticking it out, old man."

Domestic Humor Discouraged. From the Indianapolis Journal. "No," said Mr. Wickwira, "I haven't tried to et funny around the house since I told the hired

girl to boll the los-and she did."

More Than Politeness Bemanded

from the Washington Post. Yamagata sipped ten with Mayor Strong, but drew the line on eating his Honor's tobacco.

The approaching publication of a new book by Mark Twain is indicated by an article on Mr. Clemens, which opens the Hay number of Hurper's Magazine. The article is by Mr. Clemens's Hartford neighbor. itey. Joseph Twichell. The number is strong in its poets, who are: Mrs. Underhill, Miss Goodale, Miss Guiney, Miss Mary Allen, and Miss Lulah Ragadale. Boward Pyle describes a trip "Through Inland Waters:" Julian Raiph contributes another of his Chinese stories: Mr. Jacques de Morgan describes the explorations at Dasbur, Egypt: and the other contrib-

ALONE WITH HIS FIDDLE. An Old Showman in the San Francisco

Almshouse. An old man who had had a varied career was admitted to the almshouse in San Francisco last week. The only possession that he carried with him was a violin. His wife, a woman many years younger than himself, had promised to accompany him, but at the door of the almshouse she slipped away and left him to enter alone. The San Francisco newspaper which printed an account of the affair said that the old man fell to playing his violin contentedly, awaiting in confidence his wife's return. But she never came back, and

He was Frederick Helms, and he was born was a child he came to this country, and as he enlisted in the United States army. After ten years of army life he married in Washington, and, the army pay proving too little for him and his wife to live on, he resigned, and, removing to Cincinnati, commenced to play the violin in a theatre-orchestra there. After a year of this he went to Missouri, because his wife had expressed a desire to try farming. From Missouri they moved to Oregon, and the old man gave this story of his career thereafter to a reporter of the San Francisco introduct; "In 1858 we traveled overland from Missouri to Oregon. My wite had been sickly, but she got well on the trip. In Oregon we took up land, and I planted the first big apple orchard in the State, it's there yet. But trouble came. My wife died, one of my daughters ran away and married, and my son-in-law got most of my property. She is Emma Jane Lindsey, and she doesn't care for me. My house was burned, and I got kind of foolish like—it upset my head so. Then I went to Portland, but I never got rich again.

"My other daughter, Mariette Swab, lives in South Africa, but that's a long way off—Africa is—and she hasn't much call for letter writing. She'll be sorry when she hears that me and the fiddle has gone to the poorhouse. My son, he's a showman in Texas.

"When I left Portland I bought a big tent, and was a showman for theiry years. I went to Africa and South America, and I hvented Pepper's Ghost, which would have made me a lot of money if I'd had it patented.

Pepper's Ghost was an illusion managed by means of mirrors and curtains, and was the first of the so-celled 'Expytian mysteries." After his showman days Helms married a second time. That was sixteen years ago, and during that period the old man has been playing the violin, while his afte worked at old jobs. Old Heims wandered from saloon to saloon, but his earnings diminished so that he and his wife were unable to pay the \$1.25 a week which was the rent of their room.

When the old man went with his velin to the almshouse he wore a high old fashioned collar and a black and white stock. He was never known to be drunk, and never in his life did ne use tob ton, and, the army pay proving too little for

SAVED BY HIS BULLDOG.

It Kept the Big Buffalo Bull from Killing Henry Hohit.

From the Daily Nebraska State Journal.

The next time that Henry Hohlt goes out to interview his herd of buffaloes at Lincoln Park he will probably gaze at it through the cracks of the fence and not run the risk of having his epidermis perforated by a pair of bovine horns. The other afternoon he donned a suit of cowboy clothes cut by a pattern approved by Texas Jack Crawford when he was here. mounted a flery mustang and entered the en-

Jack Crawford when he was here. Then he mounted a flery mustang and entered the enclosure where his buffaloes are kent to drive them into a corral. They objected vigorously, but Henry was not to be buffed. One old built was particularly primarious and insisted upon making life a burden for the mustang. Several vigorous lunges at the mustang were avoided by the sensible animal with despatch.

A buildog belonging to Mr. Hohit had been viewing the trouble from afar. Finally he seemed to have decided to take a hand, so, with a run only paralleled by that celebrated sport made by Salisbury last fail at the same park, he caught the buil by the nose and performed a few revolutions around his head as the old fellow gave it a twirt or two for luck. Having shaken the dog loose, the animal made a wild dive for him. He missed his prey, and then started for the norse. The latter stumbled and fell, precipitating his rider to the ground and rendering him unconscious. The built then attacked the horse and killed him.

The dog appeared to realize the position occupied by his unconscious master. He attacked the bord and carry him to the parts to the dog. A wild chase followed, in which the dog gave one of the pretiest exhibitions of racing ever witnessed. While the buil was changed in following his liftle tormenter ome assistants of Mr. Hohit saw his predicament and hastened to his rescue. He was still unon second and painful houses on his person with the last same last to be every proof of racing, and they were compelled to pick him up and carry him to the parts house. After restorated up a prairi where a day in the last same last to be every proof of racing ever witnessed. While the buil was charged in following his liftle tormenter of the same last to be every proof of racing ever witnessed. While the buil was charged in following his liftle tormenter of the field up a prairi where the last with the last was a so sore last night the was unable to lift a complete to his lips.

Mr. Hohit attributes his escape to the fieldity of

of his dog, which made it so interesting for the buffalo that he was unable to despatch the master when he had him down.

From the Toronto Catholic Register Prom the Toronto Catholic Regiment of South Carolina Infantry was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Isla d, with orders to walk between two specified noints, and to let no one pass without giving the countersign. He was one of those soldiers who believed in obeying orders to the letter. Two hours after funch had thus been stationed, the corporal with the relief appeared in the monlight, and was astonished to see Hugh walking to and from up to his waist in water. The tide had come in.

"Who goes there?" demanded the sentinel.

"Relief," answered the corporal, and give the countersign."

That, reale: Advance, corporal, and give the countersign."

"But I am not coming in there to be drowned, Come out and let me relieve you."

"Never a bit," said Hugh, "The Liftenant told me not to leave me post."

"Well, then," said the corporal, starting to move away, "you may stay there all night."

"Halt," thundered the sentry. "Fil put a hole in yelf you pass without the countersign." and he cocked and levelled the gun.

"Confound you and the Lieutenant," answered the corporal. "Everybody will hear it if I bawl it out to you."

"Yis, me darling, and the Liftenant said it must be given in a whisper. In with ye, me finger's on the trigger."

must be given in a whisper. In with ye; me finger's on the trigger."

There was nothing for the corporal to do but to wade out where the faithful entinel stood.

"He jabers," said that worthy, "it's well you've come! The dhirty tide has almost drowned me."

A Good-sized Florida Fish. From the Florida Bines Union,

At Sieve Melton's fish market yesterday morning was exhibited a fish that made min-nows of the biggest base and drum that were on sale. on saie.

The fish was a rock grounder, weighed 70% pounds, and was sight feet long. It was struck in the channel opposite Mayport of Tuesday morning by the toronache going out and came to the surface "gilling" for air. and came to the surface "girling" for air.
John Arnau, a Mayport listerman, saw the
monster and set out in a best with a negro to
capture it. He ran a rope through the gills
and made it fast, but just at this time the
stunned fish recovered his usual energy and
made things hum. He plunged downward and
set the little boat spinning like a rockleshell in
a whir wind.

set the little load spinning the seaward for more a whir wind.

Finally the fish made seaward for more room and deeper waster. It set a pace that made the boat fairly skim the water.

Two miles below the har, or at flurnside, he was conquered and landed. It task a nulle to pull him out of the water.

The fish has a mouth big enough to hold the head of a man.

Shakespeare a Mason.

Practice Systems American Practice of the player by the first being a large for the Masonic fraternity, of which he says. "In deciphering the Sankespearien plays (1021) following the francis Bacon's Cipher Story, I have found unmistakable evidence that the auttor of them was not only a Mason of high degree, but that he placed in the plays a large partian of them was not only a Mason of high degree, but the greatest interest and impuritance to the brither-hood the following parts of the plays, with the places from which they came are now given to the Order. Understanding following built the subgations under which I rest as a Mason foll the seventh degree, I have taken pains to se intic the work that none but the brethren will understand. Francis Bacon, the author of the plays was a From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Haven't had a peanut thrown into my trunk francis Bacon, the author of the plays, was, Master Mason, and claims to have been Grain Master of the Orient and a Robbert clan Knight and hidden within his works are directions by which it is not difficult to travel into Hiyria.

No Bargain, After All.

She bo you know the whole prints a want adve He-But you have to buy the paper, don't you? A Test of Solveney.

"Those people can's be very wall off, after all."
"Why do you think so !" Why, every one in the family has a bleycle."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES IN POWDER GUNE

The Senate Committee's Proposal for Emperiments with Them in Our Navy.

WARRINGTON, April 22,-One noteworthy addition made by the Senate Committee to the Navy bill as passed by the House is an item of \$50,000 for testing methods of throwing high explosives with ordinary velocities from guns #n board ship. Some time ago Secretary Herbert, in a communication to the Speaker, requested of the House such an appropriation, but no provision was made for is

in the annual supply bill. The subject is important, and has engage. wife's return. But she never came back, and he was left alone with the violin for company. eral years. Commander Folger in 1892 even declared that "a decided revolution in the in Hanover, Germany, in 1810. When he character of the armament of vessels of was is imminent. The batteries of naval vessels soon as he was old enough to become a soldler | will be composed of two classes of guns; the first, as at present, of great length and power, using armor plercing projectiles, and the sees ond, shorter guns of very large bore and firing projectiles containing charges of powerful high explosives, the latter being intended for use against the unarmored portions of ships."

His successor, Capt. Sampson, observes in His successor, Capt. Sampson, observes in his last annual report that the only difficulty in using high explosives as the bursting charges of shells is that of getting a suitable detonator. He speaks of the idea, which he says is "common but fallacious," that the danger of firing such explosives arises from the suddenness with which they are started forward, On the other hand, he declares that the danger in ordinary powder guns is "really due to the sensitive character of the defonator necessary to properly explode the shell, and nothing is to be learned by firing shell loaded with high explosives until a ruitable and safe detonator is proposed."

sary to properly explode the snell, and nothing is to be learned by firing shell loaded with high explosives until a sultable and sare detos nator is proposed.

Asthods of firing such explosives safely now await experiment, and it is desired to have the special authority of Congress and the means for testing them. It is commonly thought that some foreign countries have made considerable advances in the use of high explosives as the bursting charges of shells. We have learned from time to time of the meriso of melinite, which france has employed for sears, and whatever the degree of success attained, it is at least sufficiently free from danger from concussion, being, in fact, rammed into the shell with a mallet. It can only be exploited by a special detonator.

England has experimented somewhat with a similar material, called lyddite, which tally has also employed. Austria's high explosive for rowder guns is écrasite: Swedes has belife, and there are other foreign materiale used in a similar way. Still, it appears that in many cases either the amount of the material is rather small, or else the velocities are low, and that leads to the bellef that the problem of getting a high explosive which will not explode by simple concussion is quite different from procuring one to which its detonator may be applied, and then be used in large quantifies and at high velocities.

In our own navy the problem has been pursued in a somewhat different manner from that of other countries. During many years high hopes were entertained of the value of the pummatic dynamite gun, and the great success it achieved from time to time, and which it still achieves, in throwing enormous quantities of the high explosives with safety, naturally concentrated attention upon it. It was only after the actual experience of the Vesucous brought out the difference between the naval and the shore use of this weapon, with its mortar-like fire and low velocity, that reliance esseed to be placed upon it for our slips, although it has its admitted spher

omise. It would seem desirable that Congress should agree to the proposition to devote \$50,000 to the test of high explosives, under the condi-tions named, since success would be a matter of much importance.

SUNBEAMS.

-A police judge at Minneapolis, Kan., has had only one case before him in the four years he has held

-A citizen of Carthage, Mo., who was sentenced to serve seven days in the town jall last week, surprised the proprietor of the local paper by ordering that it be sent to his changed address for the week of his incarceration.

-North Dakota women will have equal reprecentation as delegates at the next annual Metho Hat

conference, that privilege having been granted by the State Conference at Jamestown, N. D., a for days ago, by a vote of 34 to 2. -Manuel Coocoo, an Indian, said to have been toru at San Luis Rey in 1781, was a witness in a trial at Santa Cruz, Cal., last week. He has lived

In Santa Cruz more than staty years, and there is salt to be every proof of his great age.

-E. R. Leaming, a well-to-do citizen of Yakima. Wash., fitted up a prairie schooner as a house of wheels and started last week, with his wife, for drive down into Mexico. They are travelling for their health, and expect the trip to occupy about

-Women politicians in Kansas are in great luck cent elections, and now others are getting appoint ive offices from magnationeus male officials. Last week the male Mayor of Ottawa, Kan., appointed Mrs. A. Boltwood to be City Clerk.

There was a refreshing candor about the spirit with which the campaign in the recent election at Outfman, Mo., was conducted, One ticket was "Anti-Fargo," It wasn't so much that either party wanted to vindicate and perpetuate its principle as that it wanted to down the other fellows,

-A big crowd of people at Tueson, Aris, had a railroad smash-up of considerable proportions that had been prearranged, and they had sufficient notification of the coming spectacle to be able by secure choice positions for seeing the smash. A thirty miles east of Tueson, and a long gravel train stood on the track. A coupling link broke, and thirteen of the loaded gravel cars started on a will altide down the grade toward Tueson. News of the and dent was telegraphed to Tueson, and preparations were made for receiving the runaway. The switches were set to run the cars on the side track, and then to derail them. The news of the coming shares was spread about, and in the half hour before if came a big crowd had gathered. The cars came into Tueson at a speed estimated at from fiftyeight to seventy-miles an hour, struck the side track and then the obstructions, and then the all was filled with gravel, car wheels, and splinters, cars were hally wrecked, and the station yard was badly torn up.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Oxford will have no Bampton lectures this year, owing to the agricultural depression in angland. It seems difficult for the Marquis of Quee to keep out of the pollor courts. He has just been fined fifteen shillings for riding his bicycle on the

Queen Victoria is going to confer the Order of the Garter on the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Grand Cross of the Bath on his brother, Prince Charles, who is to marry Princess Maud of Walse, "André Chenier," a grand opéra by Umberté Giordano, in which the composer is said to have broken away from Wagnerian influences, has beet performed with great success at the La Scala Thea

tre in Millan. One curious effect of bleyeling in England is the elimination of chaperons out of doors. Young wamen, who would not have dreamed of riding corseback unaffeuded by a groom, now go where ever they please alone on their bleycles.

A menical play by a doctor called "Hypnotic Suggestion, or, a Woman's Vengeance," was recently performed at an Odeses theatre, the actors and the rehestra being all doctors, and the audience e valescent patients let out of the hospitals for the Franz Schubert's forgotten operatts, "Der Vierjüh-

rige Posten" ("The Four-year Post"), will soon be performed for the first time at the Dresden Operationse. The libratio is by the post Theodor Korner, and the music was written by Schubers when Mr. Swinburne is about to make a new departure having put into rhyme the story of Balen in Si

Thomas Malfory's "Morte d'Arthur," Tennyson's "Idyls of the King." He is said to have ung as closely to the original as Tennyson did, se that the comparison of their work will be interest 650 in 1881 the deaths from malaria ran down to 254 in 1891, while for the last five years the aver-

age has been 140, the number in 1895 being 180, These florers are all the more significant in that the equilation of itoms has increased from 800,000 to 407,000 in nittoon years. An equally remarkable diminution has taken place in the death rate for all other infectious diseases, so that Rome, even in the traditional unhasithy season, is one of the most healthy capitals in Europe.